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NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ELYRIA, OHIO

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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Any publication or article listed in this Bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, The Crippled Child, or in the monthly news letter of this Society, The Crippled Child Bulletin, are not listed in this Bulletin

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, to state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and to public or private institutions or agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children.

69. Addoms, Elizabeth C. The day school as a vital factor in rehabilitation of the birth injured. The Physiotherapy Review, March-April 1941. Vol. 21, No.2, Pg.69.

"The rising tide of concern for the intracranially birth injured child has brought to the surface considerable interest in the special day-school as a fruitful approach to betterment of his physical, mental and social condition. My own work during the past eight years has been with a group of this kind and as a result of our experiment I am entirely willing to recommend such a program as worthy of further use and expansion. ...

"The school routine, in my opinion, should include academic education, individual daily treatments, group rhythms, lunch and rest periods, occupational therapy, modified team games, art and music appreciation and free play. In addition an hour each week in which the rules and regulations of our most popular sports are taught will prove a source of long-term enjoyment via spectatorship, radio and sport pages.

"A psychologically sound award system for physical progress is almost indispensable ... and, of course, accurate progress records must be kept - preferably by combined chart and motion picture methods.

"Social service is needed for home contacts, financial aid in some instances, summer placement of pupils and vocational guidance if the latter is not otherwise provided. Arrangements also must be made for supply and repair of braces and crutches unless this service is undertaken by hospital clinics.

"Periodic parent-staff meetings are of inestimable value in furthering close rapport among all persons vitally concerned with the welfare of each child ... Weekly staff conferences for determination of procedure, of course, are an integral part of any efficient departmental routine.

"...One outstanding need throughout the country is for the establishment of camps to which the birth injured children of poor and lower middle class families can be sent, and where these youngsters may enjoy the benefits of treatment as well as healthful outdoor life. Here is a vast field for charitable organizations, although they alone cannot answer the need.

"It is essential in establishing any school of the type recommended that due consideration be given to preparation of pupils for the future. Vocational guidance to the end that as many as possible of these children eventually will be qualified to make some valuable contributions to society should be of prime concern. ..."

70. Anderson, A. Helen. Denver builds for its crippled children. The American School Board Journal, April, 1941. Vol. 102, No. 4, pg. 36.

Denver has built and equipped the Charles Boettcher School for Crippled Children at a total cost of \$388,660. It is directly across the street from the Children's Hospital, and connected with it by a tunnel, so that hospital children can be wheeled to the school for their classes, and that school children may be taken directly to the hospital's large, well-equipped hydrotherapy department.

"Besides classrooms, the building includes a library, a home-economics laboratory, an art and handicraft studio, a science laboratory, a gymnasium, a cafeteria, an auditorium, clinic and rest rooms. Lavatories adjoin nearly every classroom."

"The Charles Boettcher School will serve pupils from the kindergarten through the twelfth grade. Built to accommodate 250 pupils, it already has enrolled 80 pupils. The school district provides bus or taxi service for all. Lunch is served daily in the school cafeteria. Recently, Mr. Claude Boettcher wrote a check to cover the cost of lunches for the year for pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay. Mrs. Catherine D. Hays, the principal of the school, has been especially trained for her position. The school faculty comprises five members. A nurse, an attendant, custodians, and lunchroom workers complete the staff."

This article is accompanied by a copy of the floor plan, three exterior views of the ultra-modern building, and thirteen photographs showing the inside of the building and children participating in class-room and special activities.

71. Blumenthal, Edna M. Speech correction for cerebral palsy. The Physiotherapy Review, March-April, 1941. Vol. 21, No. 2, pg. 71.
72. Construction of forty-bed addition relieves overcrowded facilities. Hospital Management, April, 1941. Vol. 51, No. 4, pg. 30.

The addition to the Kosair Crippled Children's Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, about which this article is written, was completed and opened in November, 1939. A complete picture of the entire present institution, and especially of the construction and equipment of the new building, is given by this article.

An interesting history of the hospital is given, and also an explanation of the place the hospital plays in the state program for crippled children, and the relationship between it and other agencies interested in such children. Kosair Crippled Children's Hospital was started and is maintained entirely by the local Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

73. Dean, Jennie. Alabama's program for crippled children. The Physiotherapy Review, March-April, 1941. Vol. 21, No. 2, pg. 90.

"A program of Vocational Rehabilitation for crippled adults has been carried on in Alabama since the enactment of the Smith-Bankhead law in 1921. In 1926 a service for crippled children was made a part of the Rehabilitation Service and since that time the two services have been closely associated. This means that a crippled child may be carried through his period of physical restoration and later followed up by the Rehabilitation Service which includes pre-vocational guidance and vocational training. ...

"Thirty-five itinerant clinics are to be held this year throughout the state. In addition to this number there are four hospital centers where weekly clinics are held. ... No child under the care of the State Crippled Children's Service is hospitalized in a public institution. Hospitals in the four centers of Alabama in which the orthopedic surgeons are residents are utilized. ... The '365 Club,' only private agency in Alabama providing treatment for crippled children, maintains a convalescent home in Birmingham. The State Service pays the club an established rate for white children kept in the home. ...

"At present two teachers and an occupational therapist are being provided by the Federal Works Progress Administration for work in the convalescent home. Through this administration a teacher is also provided at each hospital where crippled children are kept. Plans are under way for convalescent care of

colored children in foster homes in Birmingham and Tuskegee. A satisfactory boarding home in Mobile is used by the Service for colored children from the southern part of the state. If adequate care cannot be given in a foster home the colored child is kept in a hospital.

"About ten spastic children under care of the State Service are maintained in the Charlanne School of Birmingham. ...The child is given academic instruction, physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech training according to his needs. Pediatric, neurological and orthopedic supervision by specialists in these respective fields is a part of the service given by the school. The State Service plans to keep a child in school for from three to six months and then send him home for a time. If the child's progress in school warrants further expenditures in that line he is sent back for a later training period.

"The National Infantile Paralysis Foundation has established an Infantile Paralysis Center on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, the world's largest institution of higher education for Negroes. The State Service will share in the advantages and facilities of the building which will be similar to the unit at Warm Springs for white patients.

"Excellent assistance in follow-up care for children dismissed from the hospitals is provided by the county health units and welfare departments. ... Clubs and individuals frequently help financially in meeting the children's needs, such as furnishing orange juice, cod liver oil, special shoes, transportation to clinics and hospitals, lunches for children and other related services.

"The staff of the State Crippled Children's Service includes a supervisor and four assistant supervisors. Two of these assistants are physical therapy technicians and two are social workers. A state medical consultant and four other orthopedic physicians are employed part-time. ...The orthopedic surgeons refer cases to designated ... other physicians whose services are indicated.

"...An annual appropriation of \$80,766 provided by law is supplemented by funds from private sources. The Alabama Society for Crippled Children, a state lay organization, raised approximately \$25,000 for crippled children last year. ..."

74. Department's new cardiac program, The. Health News, April 14, 1941. Vol. 18, No. 15, pg. 61.

A brief news item announcing a program of hospital and sanatorium care for cardiac children to start about June 1 at the New York State Reconstruction Home at West Haverstraw. Approximately 96 beds not at present required for orthopedic cases will be made available.

"One of the objectives of the new program will be professional education with emphasis on the training of physicians in special cardiac clinics in the clinical aspects of rheumatic disease. In addition, case-finding studies will be conducted throughout the State and a preliminary survey made of the need and possible avenues of development of cardiac services in various parts of the State. Investigations will be conducted in the etiology, prevention and treatment of rheumatic fever and an attempt made to evaluate the various methods of treatment of this disease. ...It is also proposed to establish a model cardiac clinic at West Haverstraw where facilities will be available to physicians who wish to obtain special experience in the diagnosis and care of this disease."

75. Etter, Carl L. Philosophy of vocational rehabilitation. The Volta Review, April 1941. Vol. 43, No. 4, pg. 251.

"Too often we think of our responsibility only in terms of bringing to our clients economic security, not realizing that many individuals who have economic security are maladjusted socially and personally. No individual is fully rehabilitated until he has not only secured economic security, but has established friendly relationships with his environment and has developed within himself the personal poise and calm which are characteristic of a well-adjusted, integrated personality. ...

"There is one ... important factor which I should like to stress. This factor is the importance of the personal ambition with which the individual faces the problems of life. ... It is this universal desire to better one's condition which becomes the chief factor in the rehabilitation of the ... physically handicapped individuals."

76. Foster, Constance J. Protect good feet, correct poor feet. Parents' Magazine, April, 1941. Vol. 16, No. 4, pg. 41.

An article educating the parent and layman on the health of the foot, and, incidentally, on the prevention of crippling and deformities of the foot. Dudley J. Morton, M.D., Lulu E. Sweigard, Ph. D., and Philip Lewin, M.D., are the well-known authorities on feet and posture who are quoted.

77. Haupt, Alma C., R.N. and Cole, W. Graham. Accidents in the home. The American Journal of Nursing, April, 1941. Vol. 41, No. 4, pg. 391.

"The defense of American homes from accidents presents a challenge to nurses to do three things: collect information and study facts about home accidents, teach the prevention of accidents in the home, and give care to the injured.

"That nurses may be prepared more fully to meet the challenge we suggest that:

1. The subject, "The Nurse's Part in Home Safety," be included in national, state, and local nurses' meetings and staff education programs for discussions and exhibits.
2. More emphasis be put on home safety in the curricula of both undergraduate and postgraduate nursing courses.
3. A record system or check-list be developed for making inventories of home accidents by all nurses who work in homes.
4. Finally, and most difficult to achieve, that better methods of teaching accident prevention in the home be evolved through the positive approach and through the correlation of safety lessons taught in schools, industrial plants, group organizations, and through all the devices of popular health and safety education."

78. Hornbeck, A.C., M.D. Teachers should be on speaking terms with osteomyelitis. The Texas Outlook, April, 1941. Vol. 25, No. 4, pg. 48.

A doctor from the Crippled Children's Hospital in Marlin attempts to acquaint Texas teachers with this crippling disease in order that they may help detect unsuspected cases, and that they may understand its medical and social implications. Medical terminology used is suitable for any intelligent lay group.

79. McCormick, Harold W. Physically handicapped children in New York City. Board of Education of the City of New York, 500 Park Avenue. 1941. 91 pp.

This is the general report of the findings and recommendations of The Committee for the Study of the Care and Education of Physically Handicapped Children in the Public Schools of the City of New York, which was appointed by the President of the Board of Education in November, 1936. It contains information on the history of the education of the handicapped in New York City; on the organization, administration, extent and cost of the program; on the general principles of educating the physically handicapped; and on the special programs for specific groups of the physically handicapped.

This Committee, of which Mr. McCormick is Director of Studies, is also issuing the following special reports: Acoustically Handicapped Children; Cardiac Classes and the Care of Cardiac Children; Children with Speech Defects; Children with Tuberculosis; Epileptic Children; Open Air Classes and the Care of Below Par Children; Orthopedically Handicapped Children; Psychological Considerations in the Education of the Handicapped; The Education of Children in Hospitals and Convalescent Homes; and Visually Handicapped Children.

80. Martin, Elizabeth F., O.T.R. Occupational therapy in the treatment of cerebral palsies. The Physiotherapy Review, March-April, 1941. Vol. 21, No. 2, pg. 72.
81. Merritt, Ella Arvilla. Child labor and the Federal Government. The Child. March, 1941. Vol. 5, No. 9, pg. 234.

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court on February 3, 1941, unanimously sustaining as constitutional the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, was an event of momentous importance in the history of efforts to control child labor in the United States."

"The ...effort to regulate child labor on a national basis was embodied in 1938 in the Fair Labor Standards Act, which included provisions that prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of goods produced in establishments in the United States in or about which oppressive child labor has been employed within 30 days prior to the removal of the goods. 'Oppressive child labor' is defined as the employment of minors under 16 years of age in any occupation covered by the act and the employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age in occupations which shall be found and by order declared to be hazardous by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. ..."

"...a widespread popular demand for ... child-labor legislation [had previously] resulted in a proposal for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would give Congress unquestioned power to legislate on the subject. In 1924 such an amendment was passed by both Houses of Congress and submitted to the States for ratification. ...A total of 28 States...have cast their vote in favor of adding this provision to the law of the land. Ratification by 8 more States is necessary to make it part of the Constitution."

"...a very large proportion of gainfully employed children ... are in local industries ... not producing goods for interstate commerce. Thus they are not touched by the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and their employment is regulated only by State law. ...State efforts to control child labor are uneven and inadequate. Completion of ratification of the pending child-labor amendment would make possible the achievement of national minimum standards for all children of the Nation."

82. Parker, Jessie M. Education for the physically handicapped. The Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, April, 1941. Vol. 25, No. 98, pg. 32.

This article describes in some detail the system of two-way telephone communication used to connect homebound Iowa crippled children with their local school classes for regular classroom education along with their normal school-mates. The state department of public instruction reimburses to the local school district the purchase cost up to \$50 per installation for this equipment. The average cost is approximately \$40.

The author, who is State Superintendent of Public Instruction, points out that this system is used along with a system of transporting crippled children to classrooms, and providing home visiting teachers when necessary.

83. Paulitsch, Gladys D. Treatment for cerebral palsy. The Physiotherapy Review. March-April 1941. Vol. 21, No. 2, pg. 67.

This rather technical article on physical therapy contains some suggestions for equipment used for the cerebral palsy physical therapy department.

84. Riese, Mildred, R.N. Clinics for crippled children - a community service. The Modern Hospital, April, 1941. Vol. 56, No. 4, pg. 63.

The Superintendent of Los Angeles' Orthopaedic Hospital describes the working of a large out-patient department that provides for its clients all the medical and social services included in an orthopedic in-patient division. The duties of volunteers, social workers, orthopedists, other medical specialists, dentists, nurses, registrar or admitting clerk, medical historians, roentgenologist, photographer, physical therapists, speech therapists, dietitian, and even patient alumni, are outlined, and the correlation of the various services is explained.

There is also an educational department for the outpatients. "The purpose of the department of educational activities is to follow up the child's educational work, the beginning of which is correlated with the mental hygiene department and with educational work from the board of education. Later, this work is carried on by organized groups of former hospital patients, known as alumni, under the guidance of counselors.

"Bimonthly meetings of various sections provide opportunity for educational and social outlets to meet the special interests of the different groups; for example, orchestra, dramatics, glee club, journalism, creative writing and practice of parliamentary law. A definite effort is made to sponsor programs that form the necessary bridge to outside activities." "Not only medical care but early discovery of the potentialities of the child in the light of the type of adult he is likely to be are considered of primary importance."

85. Summer courses in safety. Safety Education, April, 1941. Vol. 20, No. 8, pg. 355
General safety education courses for teachers, special driver training courses, and special seminars and institutes for college professors of safety education are listed in this annual directory.

86. Warren, Elizabeth, R.N. My daughter conquered chorea. Outwitting Handicaps, November-December, 1940. Vol. 6, No. 4, pg. 8.

This mother's story tells mainly of the emotional and psychological problems her daughter encountered in overcoming her handicap. She describes her own feeling of triumph when the daughter was capped as a student nurse in the local hospital.

87. Wepman, Joseph. Speech therapy for cerebral palsy patients. The Physiotherapy Review, March-April, 1941. Vol. 21, No. 2, pg. 82.

"... I urge the extension of proper attention and education at an early age while the mind is formative and suggestibility high, rather than later in life when it becomes so difficult because of the very slow and usually improperly guided early developmental period. Too often, I fear, mental and speech development is allowed to grow like "Topsy" - without guidance or care - while we cultivate the problem presented by the physical disorder. Mind and body are part of a functioning whole; both need training and guidance.

"... Secondly, we should discard the notion that spastics are mentally retarded, per se, and therefore belong with others that are mentally retarded in our educative efforts. With this accomplished our efforts toward speech reeducation will be enhanced, we will have a better fundamental basis upon which to work and we will have cleared the way for advanced educative processes."

After the introduction from which the above paragraphs are selected, the author gives advice on methods, equipment, and attitudes for the professional speech therapist.

88. Whitner, Chauncey H. Spastic Children's Society - report of the president for the year ended December 31, 1940. Issued by Spastic Children's Society of Alameda County. 915 Portal Ave., Oakland, Calif. Jan. 1941. 6 pp. Mimeographed.

In this report of a volunteer society started by, and composed mainly of, parents of spastic children, the retiring president describes the achievements of the society - securing of legislation for special classes for pre-school age spastic children in California, cooperation in the establishment of such a class in their community, survey of facilities for vocational training of spastics throughout the country, special educational programs for parents and for the general public, sponsoring social events to interest the public and to raise funds for research and for individual needy cases, sponsoring social events for spastic children, issuing a lengthy bibliography on spastic paralysis, and cooperating with the official state agency in securing registration of many spastic children known to the Society.

Periodicals

- American Journal of Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York, Monthly. \$3 year; 35¢ copy.
American School Board Journal, 540 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee. Monthly. \$3 year; 35¢ copy.
Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D.C. Monthly, Oct. to May, inclusive. \$2 year; \$1 copy.
The Child, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$1 year; 10¢ copy.
Health News, New York State Dept. of Health, Albany. Weekly.
Hospital Management, 100 East Ohio St., Chicago. Monthly. \$2 year; 20¢ copy.
The Modern Hospital, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$3 year; 35¢ copy.
Outwitting Handicaps, 12716 Tuller Ave., Detroit. Bi-monthly. \$1.50 year; 25¢ copy. (50¢ year to handicapped persons.)
Parents' Magazine, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York. Monthly. \$2 year; 25¢ copy.
The Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Bimonthly. \$2.50 year; 50¢ copy.
Safety Education, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. Monthly. \$2 year.
The Texas Outlook, 410 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth. Monthly. \$2 year; 20¢ copy.
The Volta Review, 1537 Thirty-fifth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$2 year; 25¢ copy.